

AMERICAN CONSUL'S LECTURE.

THOREAU AND THE SIMPLE LIFE.

Dr. Wilder, the American Consul, read a clever essay on Thoreau and his philosophy to the members of the Union Church Literary Club on Thursday night. There was too much pressure on our space to refer to it in the morning's paper, but as it will, probably be remembered as a feature of the session, it deserves even bated attention.

When the new Consul arrived in Hongkong, we introduced him to the community as an ardent advocate of the Simple Life, and it was somewhat disconcerting on Thursday night to find the author of a most able appreciation of the Walden hermit arrayed in conventional evening clothes and a white tie. The audience was also a fashionable one, and it is not probable that any converts were made. The Rev. C. H. Hickling recommended an adoption of Thoreauism with modifications. It was wise to plead for no more. Convention is too strong, and compromise easier. Such ideals and theories are lovely to contemplate, but they require strong and courageous individuals to practice. Even Thoreau might have simplified his Simple Life. There was really no more need to cook his fish than there was for the white ties in evidence at the lecture.

The opening part of the lecture was really a separate good thing in itself, being Dr. Wilder's assimilation and digest of the spirit of Thoreau. It was witty, it was eloquent, and it was bitingly sarcastic at the expense of things to which the audience, and probably the lecturer and chairman, are enslaved by habit and convention. After that there was no time, and really not much need, for more than scraps and samples judiciously selected from Thoreau's life and thoughts. If it leads to an increase in the number of attentive readers of Thoreau, Dr. Wilder's lecture may be held to have done a good turn to the community.

REVIEW.

RAPHAEL TUCK'S CHRISTMAS COLLECTION.

A newspaper is never supposed to be at a loss for words. No matter what the situation may be he must say something. Of course he can always take refuge in the well worn phrase that words are inadequate to express what he would describe. There are times when such a phrase can be legitimately used. The present is one. We have just received a specimen collection of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons' novelties for Christmas and New Year, and as we opened the box and glanced through its contents, our feelings were those of amazement and delight. It was a pleasure simply to gaze on this feast of beauty. Each successive article that was handled seemed more lovely than its predecessor, and it was this surfeit of pretty things that made us realize how difficult it was to convey an impression of the exquisite charm, the striking originality and the artistic taste of these productions that we handled. But a moment's reflection sufficed to show that the duty was not so difficult after all. The public are already aware of the merit and the worth of what comes from Raphael House. For two decades the people at home and also in the colonies when they wanted the best, the prettiest and the most artistic form of expression of Christmas and New Year greetings have bought those which bore the trade mark of this house. And their judgment is endorsed by the purchasers of to-day. They realize that nothing better has been provided so far, and that Raphael Tuck and Sons still outdistance all competitors in the production of art novelties. To say more in commendation of these works would be like attempting to "paint the lily or gild refined gold." Raphael Tuck and art productions have come to be regarded as synonymous terms, and nothing remains to be said except that the firm have achieved the apparently impossible in surpassing their previous standard of excellence and that their position of eminence in this particular line of business is even more secure than it was before.

The genius of Raphael House is seen particularly in the Christmas and New Year cards. The quality and quantity of the designs are amazing, and no more delightful art massive can be conceived than that which bears the imprint of the easel and palette. Calendars and book covers are again remarkable for their beautiful designs, exquisite finish, and well selected quotations. They include the works of leading painters and are indeed things of beauty. Post cards are bound to appeal to every one, as much because of the wide range of subjects, as of their artistic treatment. The "Oilette" series, veritable miniature paintings, undoubtedly hold the leading position, while those cards particularly designed for the festive season, will command attention by reason of the richness of their effects. Interest in Tuck's Post Card will be stimulated by the purse competition, with its £8,886 in prizes, which the firm have again arranged. The illustrated books and toy books, of which there are over 100 new publications this year, cannot fail to be sources of joy to the happy recipients. Another invention in the half mask, a life-like novelty of numerous designs, which should be welcomed for parties either at Christmas or other occasions. There are many other things in this collection which are worthy of mention but enough has been said to indicate that the fertility of resources and constant succession of novelty which have characterized the Raphael productions for so many years, are still maintained, if not exceeded, and in closing we may add, our most of congratulation to Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons for having brought joy and happiness into the homes of countless numbers.

THE TYPHOON.

REPORT FROM MANILA.

Following are further extracts from the report discussed in the leader. We may add that a question of telegraphic communication between Manila and the Batanes mentioned at the end, is not being neglected. Capt. Chase, Harbourmaster, has approached the Government with a view to establishing contact with S. Domingo and Aparri.

(1) These observations simultaneous at Koshu, S. Domingo, and Aparri show: First, that the body of this typhoon was rather small, as at 6 a.m. of the 15th in Koshu and in Aparri neither the winds nor the barometer indicated the presence of any disturbance; only the clouds in Aparri indicated the crossing of the typhoon, as they moved from the N. on the 14th and shifted to S.W. on the 15th in the afternoon. Second, as the winds were stronger at Koshu than at Santo Domingo, we must conclude that the storm, as it advanced through the Bashi Channel into the China Sea, increased in strength inasmuch as Santo Domingo had been closer to the center than Koshu. Third, the winds at Koshu show also that the center moved to the NW. by W. 23 in the afternoon of the 16th. It was nearly due W. of South Cape. This is also confirmed by the report of the captain of the S. S. *Georgian*, who experienced the passage of the center through his south at a distance when the ship was not very far from Breaker Point.

The center then made quite a curve from Santo Domingo to Hongkong, a distance of nearly 53 miles, as shown on the chart. Then, according to the barograms from Santo Domingo and Hongkong, this track was run in six days from 1 p.m. of the 15th to 10 a.m. of the 18th, or with an average velocity of 8 miles an hour.

(2) Another report confirms also the slight inclination of the vortex to the NW. and its movement along the coast of China in a direction almost parallel to it, or to W. by S. The British steamer *Kueichow* reports:—

"Fine weather. NE. winds, and smooth sea to Swallow. On the morning of the 18th, from 1 a.m. to 6 a.m., experienced furious typhoon to ESE. of Pater-Brance Islet. At 3.45 a.m. center of typhoon passed nearly over ship. Sustained no damage. Lowest barometer reading 3.50 a.m., 749.40 millimeters."

As this reading is almost as low as the minimum at Hongkong, we may take it for granted that the center passed very close to the steamer at about 3.50 a.m. of the 18th. The distance from Pater-Brance to Hongkong is about 70 miles. The steamer bound to Hongkong had probably travelled westward or west-southwestward since 1 a.m., and when the center met her she was probably some 10 or 20 miles west of the islet, or some 50 miles from Hongkong. The vortex would then have spent six hours to travel this distance, which gives a velocity of 8.3 miles per hour. The captain of the S. S. *Kueichow* further reports that from 4 to 5 p.m. of the 18th he stopped three times to rescue fishermen and families in vicinity of Ninepin, rescued 26 persons, and to find these literally strewn with wreckage in every direction.

All these facts show how accurate was the warning sent out by the S. S. *Georgian* Observatory, on the morning of the 15th about this typhoon as I intended to prove.

(3) Another, yet less important document is the report of Capt. T. D. Andrews, R.N.R., commanding the P. and O. S. *Delhi*, which was just entering the passes of Hongkong with the London mails when the typhoon burst upon the colony. One thing only was left out of the captain's report, which we must mention—the clear-sighted and unerring way in which he saw the coming danger. We know from a note of the passengers that long before the very first squall all was tied up and ready on deck to weather the hurricane. Now, of course, since leaving Singapore, Captain Andrews had received no signal of any kind. The report simply says: "September 18th, 4 a.m.: Wet sunrise, hard clouds, greenish sky, north-east swell; short intervals." He was then to the south of Gap Rock, where the swell must also have been felt, even probably on the 17th in the afternoon. The light-house was reached at 7.45 a.m. The preceding day's report calls for but one remark, on the 17th, at noon, a distinct ENE. swell was noted, the wind blowing south, force 2. She was then by 17° 38' N. and 111° 35' E.—that is, about 420 miles from the vortex that was rushing toward Hongkong. It is not until the next day—18th, 4 a.m.—that the breeze veered to W. with occasional squalls. The *Delhi* dropped anchor not far from Green Island when the wind freshened to hurricane force, and the rain fell with blinding violence.

OBSERVATIONS ON BOARD THE P. and O. S. *DELHI* NEAR HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1906.

Hour.	Barometer corrected.	Wind.	Force.	Remarks.
Midnight	757.41	Variable		1 Cloudy; passing squalls.
4 a.m.	756.40	W.	3	2 Rain; overcast; NE. swell.
7 a.m.	755.80	NW.	1.5	3 Squally rain; wind rapidly increasing.
8 a.m.	754.57	NW.	4.5	4 Blowing squalls of great fury.
9 a.m.	753.10	WNW.	5	5 Lowest reading.
9.30 a.m.	751	W. by N.	8	6 Fierce storm of wind, rain, and spray.
10 a.m.	749.63	W. by S.	10	7 Storm abating; violent rain squalls.
10.30 a.m.	748.46	SW. by W.	10	
11 a.m.	747	SW. by S.	8.7	
Noon	745.05	S.	8.7	

So, the center passed to the north of the *Delhi* between 9.45 and 10 a.m.

The velocity, checked by the struggle against the very high pressures of the north, went increasing, as the center was coming nearer to the coast; the track was approximately WNW. or W. by N.; the swell was noticed at 420 miles distance on the China Sea.

Whereas the ratio of the fall of the barometer was less on board the ship *Cesar* (which may be ascribed partly to the ship's movement) than at Santo Domingo, and the minimum reading at this station lower than on board the ship, we may conclude that the center passed at greater distance north of the ship than of Santo Domingo. The veering of the wind on the *Cesar* is very similar to that of Santo Domingo. This shows that the center had retained its direction since it passed over Santo Domingo. By assuming that the center was at its shortest distance from the ship at 2 p.m. of the 16th, and that the length of the track from Santo Domingo to the point of least distance may be estimated at 80 miles, according to the circumstances of the ship's position and movement, we may further conclude that the velocity of translation of the storm was again about 8 miles per hour. Finally, the observations on board the *Cesar* show also that the storm increased in violence since it left Santo Domingo.

The fall of the barometer from 9.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. on board the S. S. *Delhi* is very remarkable and a record by itself. Seven millimeters in fifteen minutes! This may explain the extreme violence of the wind in Hongkong.

There is a very striking resemblance between the barograms of the Hongkong cyclone and that of the April cyclone, which we publish side by side. The latter storm, which was felt in Guam on the 11th, destroyed the northern part of Cagayan Valley some twenty hours after the former reached Hongkong. This is the storm which passed through the south of Hongkong at about 8 a.m. of the 24th and which we reported to that colony on the 18th at 3.45 p.m. "Typhoon out in the Pacific ENE. of Manila; moving probably to WNW.," and on the 19th at 10 a.m.: "The cyclone has crossed Luzon near parallel 17° direction given."

As regards Hongkong, the particulars of the catastrophe are too well known to be detailed here. I shall end this short account of facts by stating that it has been a very serious drawback to be in telegraphic communication with Batanes Islands, there being no cable to Santo Domingo; as we could otherwise send to the neighboring observatories very precise information forty-eight hours before the disaster.

Manila Observatory, October 10th, 1906.

JOSE ALBUQUE, S. J.

Director of the Weather Bureau.

SHANGHAI ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.

The N. C. Daily News of October 22nd reports:—

Last night the above Association gave a lecture and concert in the Hall of the Royal Asiatic Society in aid of the Jewish National Fund. The Hall was crowded with an audience the majority of whom were Russian Jews. It was tastefully decorated with the flag of many nations. Over the platform was the Zionist flag (the Magen David, or Shield of David), a large Union Jack being on the right side and the Stars and Stripes on the left. The chair was taken by Mr. Jacques Blumenthal. The chief item on the programme was a carefully prepared and interesting lecture on Zionism, which had been prepared by the Rev. S. Tyne, of London. The paper, which will be published in full in the forthcoming number of "Israel's Messenger," may be briefly described as a digest and solution of the Jewish question by a return to Palestine, viewed from an economic and international standpoint.

Mr. L. Dargatzis, of the Tiflik Theatre, Tiflik Russia, who is the reader at the Synagogue in Shanghai, was the principal speaker. He sang no fewer than five pieces, all in the Russian language. He has a magnificent voice, and sang several times. The Zionists' anthem "Hatikwa" was very patriotically rendered by some of the pupils of the Jewish school, the audience joining in the chorus with great enthusiasm. Master James Katz sang twice with great acceptance. Mr. Joseph Katz who was to have given two addresses, one on the subject of the "First Zionist Congress" and the other on "The Jewish Life in Russia" was not present, and these two addresses were not delivered. The accompaniments were played by Mr. Ring Minkie. The singing of the English National Anthem brought the entertainment to a close.

FURLOUGH IN LONDON.

BETTER IN HONGKONG.

Is this the England that I knew of old? Is this the home I've longed for all those years? Is this wilderness of fog and cold And I have ever wasted honest tears? The sheet is driving hard against the glass. The window shakes and groans before the storm. The fire is smouldering in a smoky mass. Which cheats all hopes of ever getting warm. My teeth are chattering loudly and the night Will bring my long-lost fever back again; But if I live to see to-morrow's light, Please God, I'll catch the morning Channel train. Then back to China; and, if e'er in gloom I choose to come that triply-blessed land, May I be chain'd within this living tomb To gaze for ever on a rain-swept Strand.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 26th at 11.40 a.m.—The barometer has risen quickly over Japan, the depression having moved away over the Pacific. Pressure has increased also on the China coast. It is highest over the E. coast of China, and lowest over the S. Philippines and adjacent waters.

From a storm monsoon is indicated in the Formosa Channel, and over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood { N.E. winds, fresh; fine. Same as No. 1.

Formosa Channel { Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lamecks { Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan. { Same as No. 1.

"PROGRESS" IN CHINA.

The Economist has the following article:— Sir John Jordan takes up his duties as British Ambassador in Peking at a somewhat critical time. The Chinese Government is ostensibly engaged in a movement towards the reform of the Empire, and the general adoption of Western inventions and ideas. This movement, however, exhibits a curious complication of divergent forces and aims. Partly, no doubt, it is due to the conspicuous success achieved by Japan in effecting her entrance into the Family of Nations, hitherto confined to those of Europe and America; but there are many cross currents and the new spirit exhibited towards the railways, the sea, the finance, and even the political ideas of the West is oddly combined with the old aversion to foreigners which has hitherto been the leading characteristic of the civilization of China. The dispute about the administration of the Chinese Customs, which began in May, was the sublimation of Sir Robert Hart to two high Chinese officials, and was somewhat inadequately composed at the beginning of June by the British acceptance of the explanations tendered by the Chinese Government, has now received a further solution, which must not, however, be regarded as necessarily final. The letter from the Foreign Office, read by Sir William Holburn at the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce at Bristol on Tuesday, intimates that the verbal orders given by the Chinese Government to Sir Robert Hart to continue the Customs administration as heretofore are now to be circulated in China and thus the doubts left by the step taken in May are to be removed. The Chinese Government has, therefore, not exactly (as has been contended in some quarters) "wiped out" the loan agreements of 1890 and 1898, which provide that the Chinese Customs administration shall continue in its present form, until the loans are repaid for its debts of June last; but it has not wholly removed the fear that attempts may hereafter be made to evade their fulfilment. Sir Robert Hart should be fully reinstated by an Imperial decree. Between that and the circulation in China of the verbal orders of the Chinese Ministers there is a wide difference, and Chinese ingenuity may hereafter—if not under Sir Robert Hart, at least under his successor in the near future—find means of evading the orders given by Sir John Jordan and Sir Robert Hart. The administration may continue, and the loans may be duly served, but a beginning may be made by diverting surpluses to military uses—which was supposed to be the original motive for the change—and it is impossible to say if the diversion once begun, how far it may eventually go. A less strong man than Sir Robert Hart may find it difficult to maintain the unity of the Powers, hitherto substantially maintained in their dealings with China, may become as liable to be broken up by direct appeals to their separate interests in the Far East as it is in the Near East. Certain high Chinese officials are now trying to get rid of the foreign holders of railway concessions, which were granted so numerously in China in the years following the war with Japan, either by buying them out or by finding pretexts for hindering or frustrating the exercise of their rights. There is little doubt that they would get rid of it, if they could, of the European Customs officials; and the irreparable damage to the trade and credit of China would probably not be done. Their own interests are far from being identical with those of the Chinese Empire.

From one point of view, of course, the movement towards doing without the foreigners may be looked on as a commendable attempt by the Chinese reformers to get hold of their own administration, in order to work it on Western, or at least on modern lines. Undoubtedly since the victory of Japan ten years ago a real movement has been going on in China, and the years following the war with Japan, either by buying them out or by finding pretexts for hindering or frustrating the exercise of their rights. There is little doubt that they would get rid of it, if they could, of the European Customs officials; and the irreparable damage to the trade and credit of China would probably not be done. Their own interests are far from being identical with those of the Chinese Empire.

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At any rate, it is impossible not to feel a certain sympathy not only with the Chinese reformers, but even with the Conservatives in their desire to get rid of the foreigners, whose worst side is, unfortunately, too conspicuous. They pointed out to regard their own country as commercially self-sufficing, and they regard themselves as infinitely superior in ethics and social life—at least, ideally—to the barbarians of the West. Our trade has been forced on them; they want to sell to us, but not to buy; thus restoring the mercantile system of the eighteenth century. Europe is chiefly the enemy with the competition seriously hindered for qualities, and their experience presents notable contrasts—for example, between their lot at Singapore and at San Francisco. But the progress of mankind is too strong for them, and the legitimate desire of China's reformers to render their country independent of European administrators by substituting capable natives is, unfortunately, only too likely to be exploited by the wholly retrograde efforts of a corrupt governing class to keep up and extend their own power for their own personal profit. No body can seriously doubt that if the Customs administration passed under Chinese control, the money would be largely directed from its legitimate ends into the hands of individual mandarins; and if native officials were substituted for Sir Robert Hart's European subordinates, the system of bribery and corruption which pervades all native administration would render them also. For the ultimate good of Chinese civilization, no less than for that of the trade with Europe, we are entitled to insist on the continuance of the Customs administration under full European control, and as most of the trade is British, the control must naturally be British, too. Sir Edward Grey might, perhaps, have taken a stronger line in the recent dispute. He has preferred the more courteous and less drastic method of after, after, after, the best in dealing with China, but the Government must now be held strictly, if politely, to the letter of the verbal instructions given to Sir Robert Hart by his own superiors; the Customs administration must go on, absolutely as before.

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It is equally in the interest of the Chinese reformers, no less than of British trade, that the British Government should take a firm line in dealing with the claims arising from the recent outbreaks of piracy, which, in the opinion of some observers, may virtually close the West River to European trade. The always needed in dealing with Chinese officials, and to keep China up to her role of a progressive power will do the cause of progress nothing but good. Happily, Sir John Jordan has thirty years' experience of the Chinese character in China, varied only by his experience of it in Korea, and is a *persona grata* at Peking.

A REAL LIFE ROMANCE.

Folkstone, which is excited just now over the question of sea-bathing, a matter affecting the enjoyment of many, had a couple of years ago, almost as considerable an excitement over the affairs of a few—the affairs of a man and a woman, as they thought him, and his two aged sons. Except that he had lived for several years in the town, revealing no visitors, and making no calls, and that he was reputed wealthy, nothing was known of him. At his death, which occurred nearly two years ago, the sum of £10,000 was found to be correct. Nearly a quarter of a million sterling went to the Crown as the result of his testament. And then the tragic story of his life came out. He was the son of a man famed in military circles, who once held an important command in the Crimea. In his youth he had been to a university, had done well there, joined a crack regiment, moved in the best circles had been roomed by the Royal Family, been honoured by gifts at the hands of Queen Victoria. But there was a tragedy behind all this which burst one day suddenly upon him.

The lady whom he had regarded as his aunt was in reality his mother. His father made him the only a son which he could offer—left him handsomely provided for in his will. That, however, could not obliterate the stain upon the unhappy man's life. He disappeared from the society of which he had been so popular a member, buried himself on an estate which he had inherited. Here order and system gave place to chaos. So tragic was his grief that friends, rightly or wrongly believing him to be insane, had him confined in a lunatic asylum. He was speedily released, but his resentment of his treatment knew no bounds. Secure isolation, he thought, could not be had in the country, so he removed to Folkstone, and there a hermit's life in the midst of the activity and gaiety of that favoured town. No one outside his small establishment knew of his story. To the man in the street he was the misanthrope. Sorrow for him came after he died.

PROPOSED MATCH TRUST.

A NEW COMPANY.

The vice-president of the Diamond-Match Company, of America, had an interview on Oct. 16th with Mr. Morita, Director of the Commercial and Industrial Bureau, at Tokyo, to discuss the proposed Japanese-American match trust.

According to Japanese papers Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Doi Kametaro, and others are forming a large match-making concern with a capital of ¥1,000,000, to be subscribed by Japanese and Americans. Japan has a vast field in which to extend her match trade, which according to the vernacular papers includes Europe, America, Africa, and the South Sea Islands. The present system of manufacture together with the competition seriously hinders the development of the industry, and it is with a view to eliminating these difficulties that the new company is about to be formed.

A Tokyo dispatch states that the arrival of the vice-president of the Diamond-Match Company, has caused considerable commotion among match-manufacturers in Japan, as he is believed to have in hand a scheme to form a trust of match-manufacturers in England, America and Japan. It is also stated that the Government is again investigating a proposal to take over the industry as a Government monopoly.

PUTTING.

Putting is said to be an inspiration; it is much more often a grievous calamity, writes Mr. Ernest Lehmann in the *Bystander*. Nothing can well be more exasperating to the golfer than that he should be playing every department of the game in brilliant style, and yet be putting execrably. He may be getting his ball on the green in the least possible number of strokes; visions of a marvellous score dance before his heated imagination, and in fancy he may be beating all records with ridiculous ease. Then comes the putt, apparently simple and comparatively short, which is to crown the edifice of his game. Instead of laying the ball dead, or even within ordinary putting distance, he is either lamentably short or out of range beyond the hole. And so from hole to hole the disastrous story is continued: perfect golf till the green is reached, and then despair and cursing lamentation.

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OPIUM IN YUNNAN.

The production of opium in Yunnan was reduced in 1905 owing to the heavy litch (excess) demanded by the provinces across which it has to find its way to its chief market—Canton. This year (1906) the area under poppy cultivation was still further diminished; but as stocks had accumulated the price remains low (a little over 50¢ per oz. avoirdupois). Under existing conditions the prosperity of Yunnan depends largely on the sale of its opium. Communications are so excessively bad that with rare exceptions, such as the Kachin, tin mines, it does not pay to work the mineral deposits of the country. No goods can face the heavy expense of mule transport unless they combine high value with small bulk. When we add the fact that the climate of Yunnan, with its bright dry spring, is peculiarly suited to the growth of the poppy and the collection of the juice, it is not to be wondered at that opium has become the mainstay of the Yunnan farmers and merchants. The trade of India with this province is thereby greatly hampered; for Western Yunnan has little else at present to sell, and by our treaties with China, opium, like salt, is contraband across the Burma frontier. If trade between Burma and Yunnan is to grow, either railways must be made to obviate modern machinery to work profitably the Yunnan mines, or Yunnan opium must be permitted to cross Burma on its way to Canton, or some other natural products of this province must be fostered.—*Continued Report.*

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS:

The str. *Shinosa* sailed from Shanghai on the 25th inst.

The P.M. str. *China* arrived at Manila on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 2 p.m., and will sail from Manila at noon on Saturday, the 27th inst., due to arrive at Hongkong on Monday morning, the 29th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Tartar* arrived at Nagasaki at 7.30 a.m. on Friday, the 25th inst., and left again at 10 a.m. same day, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 6 p.m. on Saturday, the 27th inst.

The Sikk. ex C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan*, which left Hongkong on the 27th Sept., and Yokohama on 24th Oct., arrived in New York on Tuesday, the 27th Oct., thus making a transit of 28 days from Hongkong and 19 days from Yokohama.

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Hongkong, 27th October, 1906. [1906]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of Crown Land, at North Point, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years. [1907]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price.
130-1	130-1	130-1	130-1	130-1
130-2	130-2	130-2	130-2	130-2
130-3	130-3	130-3	130-3	130-3
130-4	130-4	130-4	130-4	130-4
130-5	130-5	130-5	130-5	130-5
130-6	130-6	130-6	130-6	130-6
130-7	130-7	130-7	130-7	130-7
130-8	130-8	130-8	130-8	130-8
130-9	130-9	130-9	130-9	130-9
130-10	130-10	130-10	130-10	130-10

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of Two Lots of Crown Land, at Sham Shui Po, New Kowloon, in the New Territory, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing 1st July, 1895, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 21 years less 3 days. [1898]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price.
130-1	130-1	130-1	130-1	130-1
130-2	130-2	130-2	130-2	130-2
130-3	130-3	130-3	130-3	130-3
130-4	130-4	130-4	130-4	130-4
130-5	130-5	130-5	130-5	130-5
130-6	130-6	130-6	130-6	130-6
130-7	130-7	130-7	130-7	130-7
130-8	130-8	130-8	130-8	130-8
130-9	130-9	130-9	130-9	130-9
130-10	130-10	130-10	130-10	130-10

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship "HAIKUN".
Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1906. [1889]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "SUMATRA".
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo, by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.
Goods not cleared by the 1st Nov., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, IRAN, SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship "TRIESTE".
Captain Mistrorigo, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 29th November, P.M.
This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.
For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, 27th October, 1906. [3]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 13 HORTON, MANSION, on SATURDAY, November 3rd, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th September, 1906.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st October to 3rd November, both days inclusive.
J. W. KEW, Manager.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1906]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5887 for ONE HUNDRED SHARES numbered 37701 to 37800 inclusive, Fully Paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of JAMES DOUGLAS CHRISTIE, of Hongkong, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, D.S. Vaux Road, Hongkong, before the 15th November, 1906, a New Certificate for the said shares will be issued and the old certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1923]

INTIMATIONS

EOTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 261.

A REGULAR MEETING of the EOTHEN MARK LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, on TUESDAY, the 30th October, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1976]

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION
FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING.

CLASSES on these subjects will be held during the ensuing winter, for Ladies, at the VICTORIA HOSPITAL, Parker Road, by the Hon. Dr. J. M. ATKINSON and at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL by Dr. W. V. M. KOCH. Ladies are requested to send their names to the Undersigned not later than the end of this month.

FRANCIS CLARK, Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1977]

NOTICE.

WE have Established Ourselves Today under the Firm Name
ULDERUP & SCHLUTER, Hongkong, as GENERAL MERCHANTS and ENGINEERING AGENTS.

T. P. ULDERUP & C. SCHLUTER.
Office 1 & 2, Deaconsfield Arcade.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1919]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate. Also Lessons in English by an English Lady. Apply by letter to B. R. R. Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1577]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH & BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION has been appointed to enquire into and Report on the following matters, viz.:—
1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1905, is now carried out satisfactorily, and, if not, what improvements can be made.
2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulations.
The Commission earnestly invite the Inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.
Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.
By Order,
W. BOWEN ROWLANDS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1381]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 27th October, 1906, at 10.30 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, (Corner of Lee-Ho-Street),
30 Cases SHERRY, 20 Cases BURGUNDY, 13 Cases HOCK, 3 Cases LIQUEUR, 8 Cases CHAMPAGNE, 35 Cases BEER, 70 Cases CLARET, 30 Cases SAUTERNES and WHITE WINES, 10 Cases VERMOUTH, 15 Cases OLD TOM GIN, 20 Cases Extra FINEST ISLIFY BUTTER.

15 Cases CORK SELECTED SALTED BUTTER (all in Good Order and Condition).
TERMS.—As Usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1979]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 27th October, 1906, at Noon, at the MITSUBI BISHI-KAWA Coal-Yard on Marine Lots 45 & 51 at YAMATEE.
About 4,000 Tons MOIT COAL.
In Lots of 100 Tons each.
TERMS.—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1978]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT the SALES ROOM of the Undersigned No. 84, Queen's Road Central, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 27th October, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., DRESS MATERIALS AND DRAPERY GOODS.
Comprising—CASHMERE, SERGE and FLANNEL SUIT LENGTHS, MERINO and WOOLLEN PANTS and JEWELLERS' LADIES' COMBINATIONS and NURSERY APRONS, WOOLLEN DRESSES, PELUSES and MUFTS for CHILDREN, FELT and STRAW HATS for GENTS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, BELTS, BUTTONS, &c.

Also
A lot of Ladies' STRAW HATS (Trimmed and Untrimmed) New and Stylish.
TERMS.—As Usual.
C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1982]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from JAMES CHUE, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY, the 29th October, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 23, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, SINGAPORE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-STEADS with WIRE and RATTAN MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with GLASS CHIFFONNIERS, OVERHANGING TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING CHAIRS and CHAIRS, LOCKCASE, CHEST OF DRAWERS, DESK, ICE CHEST, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., &c.;
Also
One GENT'S BICYCLE.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS.—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1980]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1906, at 12.30 o'clock, Noon, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), The American Steamer "YRUNA" with all her Anchors, Chains and Appurtenances, &c. As She now lies off the COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.

PARTICULARS:
Tonnage 805 34 gross.
Length 140 65 nett.
Beam 25 00
Depth 13 00
Speed 9 10 knots.
The Engine is one of the compound surface Condensing type, I.H.P. 430.
For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS.—25% of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the fall of the Hammer, and the steamer to be at the purchaser's risk on the fall of the Hammer.
N.B.—A Steam Launch will leave Blake Pier at 11.30 a.m. on day of Sale to convey intending purchasers.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1983]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT will offer for Sale by Public Auction, On MONDAY, the 12th day of November, 1906, at 3 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, DUNDAL STREET, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Known as No. 11, LOWER LASCAR ROW standing on the Piece or Parcel of Ground registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section B of Inland Lot No. 70.
The following are the Particulars:—
All that Messuage or Tenement known as No. 11, LOWER LASCAR ROW standing on all that Piece or Parcel of Ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section B of Inland Lot No. 70 held for the residue of a term of 75 years and for a further term of 24 years created therein by a Crown Lease and Indenture of Extension of Inland Lot No. 70 respectively dated the 18th day of July, 1835, and the 24th day of March, 1890, Subject to the payment of the due proportion of the annual Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Covenants and Conditions contained in the said Crown Lease and Indenture of Extension so far as they relate to the said premises.
Monthly rent \$50.00 exclusive of taxes.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
Messrs. BRUTTON & HETT, Solicitors for the Vendor, and to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1974]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

ONE Set TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINES with Shafting and Propeller Complete in Good Order and Condition. Cylinders 23", 37" and 60" Stroke, 3 ft. 3 ins. Builders: MUIR and HODGSON, Glasgow.
For full Particulars and Price, apply to—
WILKS & JACK, Consulting Engineers, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1975]

FOR SALE.

DIVING APPARATUS. Prompt delivery.
Apply—
OWSTON & Co., Yokohama.
27th September, 1906. [1796]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the Departure of the English Mails also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages FOR 31 YEARS.
FROM 1874 TO 1904.
Price 25 Cents. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.

JUST PUBLISHED.

NOW ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR 日歷英中年十五
FROM 1st JANUARY, 1861 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE TO THE 30th YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE, THAT IN THE 3rd YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 30th YEAR OF KWANG SU.
PRICE 25 CASH.
On Sale at the Hongkong "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.
The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. [1841]

On Sale at the Hongkong "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.
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PARTICULARS:
Tonnage 805 34 gross.
Length 140 65 nett.
Beam 25 00
Depth 13 00
Speed 9 10 knots.
The Engine is one of the compound surface Condensing type, I.H.P. 430.
For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS.—25% of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the fall of the Hammer, and the steamer to be at the purchaser's risk on the fall of the Hammer.
N.B.—A Steam Launch will leave Blake Pier at 11.30 a.m. on day of Sale to convey intending purchasers.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1983]

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Monthly rent \$50.00 exclusive of taxes.
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MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1974]

TO LET

NO. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1906. [1944]

"DURBAR HOUSE" in CAMERON ROAD, Kowloon. Moderate Rental.
Apply to—
SPANISH PROCUATION.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1906. [1892]

TO LET.
OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.
A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [1924]

TO LET—AT KOWLOON.
NO. 3, LYEEMOON VILLAS. A Five-Roomed House with joint use of Tennis Court. Possession from 15th November next.
Apply to—
"LYEEMOON" Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1927]

TO LET.
150, MAGAZINE GAP, PEAK. A Four-Roomed House. Low Rental.
A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in HUMPHREYS AVENUE, Kowloon, Well-Furnished.
Apply to—
AHMET RUMALIN, 2, Fiddler Street.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1906. [1973]

TO LET.
NEW EUROPEAN HOUSES in Humphreys Avenue and Carnarvon Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HEWAN & Co., 15 & 16 Connaught Road, West.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [1906]

TO LET ON LEASE.
FROM 1st JANUARY, 1907.
NOS. 6, 8, 10, 12 and H. HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 SUN WAI LANE.
Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1967]

TO BE LET OR SOLD.
With Immediate Possession—in Wanchai Road.
GODOWN, Built of Brick with Tiled Roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4,000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [1177]

TO LET.
2ND FLOOR No. 12, Queen's Road Central.
Apply to—
LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [501]

TO LET.
"IRANEE BUNGALOW" Kimberley Road, Kowloon. Tennis Court attached.
Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1906. [1414]

TO LET.
NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Kaisha Kaisha.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [186]

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
BISHOP'S LODGE, PEAK.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1906. [1792]

TO LET.
(EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART).
"THE ACACIAS" and "THE GROVE" having 26 Rooms, with detached Out-Houses and Kitchens, situated in Robinson Road, Kowloon.
Well ventilated, with Electric Lights and Bells completely installed.
Apply to—
E. M. HAZELAND, No. 35, Queen's Road Central, or to
WING-ON, Contractor, No. 34, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. [1436]

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.
TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the Annex, from date, suitable for Offices. Anyone disposed to offer for the same please apply to—
C. H. GRACE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1906. [1156]

TO LET.
A HOUSE in KNITSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [79]

TO LET.
ONE GODOWN at East Point close to the Water suitable for the storage of any Cargo.
Floor Area 6,100 square feet.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1906. [1922]

THE CAPTURE OF VAH KA-DEE.

The N. C. Daily News says:—When a notorious roving falls into the clutches of authority it is hardly worth while, in China at least, to find fault with the means by which the desired end has been attained. For several years past the brigand, who has become notorious as Vah Ka-dee, has been the terror of the country between Shanghai and Soochow, and has extorted a considerable amount of money on crime in the Settlement itself. A statement to that effect does no injustice to the man, who will presumably be brought to trial either in Soochow or the native city of Shanghai, since it has been a recognised offence, with which a succession of men have been charged to be known as associates or "comforters" of Vah Ka-dee. Some of his property, including a houseboat, was seized in the memorable raid by the foreign police under Inspector McDowell, who only just failed to capture the leader himself, and its confiscation has never been questioned. Vah Ka-dee is, in fact, a self-proclaimed outlaw, who has had a long period of unbridled activity, and who has shown not the least part of his shrewdness in keeping himself out of range of the foreign police at Shanghai, while directing operations here by a large body of lieutenants. The capture of his brother Vah Mao-mao, in 1902, has been the most serious blow hitherto to his authority and it was fairly conclusively established that the "ruthless" and "fearless" prisoners at the Municipal Court, which resulted among other things in the death of Vah Mao-mao, was planned by the leader himself.

Certain incidents in the capture at Haimou present a commentary on the Chinese system or lack of system in maintaining public order. There can be little question that, had any serious attempt been made to bring Vah Ka-dee to account, he might have been in custody long ago. Unfortunately those whose duty it was to be active in the present of him were easily lured off and it has required the offer of a very large reward to induce a police officer, who was once himself a brigand, till he thought it more profitable to represent the law instead of fighting it, to secure his man by the typical method of treachery. To western ears, it sounds astonishing that a brigand so quick-witted as Vah Ka-dee should walk into a palatial trap, but it must be remembered that there are many precedents, besides that of the capture himself, for the suppression of desperate criminals by offering them Government service. It is by no means certain that Vah Ka-dee is in safe custody, even yet, for with the vast resources at his command and the number of his retainers it will be strange if he does not make some final attempt to regain his liberty. The daring shown by those who endeavoured to rescue Vah Mao-mao from the Mixed Court compound itself, is an indication of what he is capable of, and more successfully, in the interior.

FIGHT WITH A TIGRESS.

ONES WITH A MAN'S HAND IN HER JAWS.

The following tale of adventure is from the "Peking Times":—On the 17th September, 1906, about 3 p.m., a tigress came to the hampong of one Manupah Nish Brahmin and took one of three goats which were feeding along the edge of the jungle, carrying it away into the "bunker". The following morning about 7 o'clock Manupah and his brother Dokay took up the track of the tigress and found the carcass of the goat without the head and hind quarters. They hung the remains to a tree and returned to the hampong. An hour later they returned together with another Malay, commonly known as Manupah Rimanau. "Tiger Manupah," and taking the body of the goat from the tree put it on the ground, they themselves ascending different trees in the vicinity to await the return of the tigress. They had hardly been there an hour before the tigress returned, passing immediately beneath the tree in which Dokay was sitting, at once fired at her, being only about 100 feet distant, wounding and knocking her over. For the space of a minute she was rolling on the ground, when pulling herself together she got up and slowly retreated very sick and staggering in the direction she had originally come from.

As soon as the tigress had disappeared Dokay and his brother Manupah having decided to follow up the tracks which led them in circles, when suddenly about 70 yards distant they saw the small bluish moving, Manupah at the same time calling to his brother to be on the lookout. Before they had time to agree upon any course of action they heard the tigress growling and coming towards them, whereupon Manupah bolted. The tigress suddenly passing close to Manupah seized Dokay with her claws by the right shoulder and head, the paws inflicting wounds about his scalp. Before she had time to do anything with her teeth Manupah rushing up with an old fashioned sword slashed her on the left side, making three gaping wounds, cutting through the ribs and partially through the back. The tigress thereupon left Dokay and turned her attention to Manupah who fell over in a sitting position with the tigress standing over him. She grabbed him by the right knee with her claws, but before she could use her teeth, Dokay came to the rescue and with a parang twice chopped the tigress across the back of the neck; the tigress again turned on Dokay getting his right hand in her mouth, but Manupah regaining his feet arrived and with three well directed slashes with the sword in the left hand side of her head and neck succeeded in at last killing the tigress which fell on her side and expired in a couple of minutes with Dokay's hand still in her mouth.

While Manupah was forcing open the mouth of the beast, Manupah Rimanau reappeared and "bravely" fired a shot into her shoulder. Dokay was taken to the General Hospital where he still lies with a smashed head and a severely lacerated scalp. Manupah has a bad knee and Manupah Rimanau lives to fight another day. Since the incident the male of the tigress has been prowling about the same spot in search of her and is said to be accompanied by two cubs.

Manupah from an elevated position had a shot at him a few days ago within quite a few yards, but unfortunately his muzzle-loader, misfired fire. He has been provided with a reliable weapon and it is to be hoped that ere long he will rid the district of another pest and be richer by \$25. It is a pity Government does not make the reward for tigers of any size. If this were done natives might be able to pay the expenses of setting traps, buying bait, etc., and be a few dollars to the good.

THE LONDON "DAILY MAIL" AGAIN.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF ITS IMAGINATIVE FACULTY.

A Berlin correspondent writes as follows:—The Daily Mail treats us once more to a most little sample of its imaginative powers. "New German Colony: Establishment of a Settlement on a Chilean Island." Under this heading, the Mail publishes a sensational telegram in which a simple business transaction between German and Chilean firms is, by a dexterity bordering on jugglery, made to assume the form and proportions of a political event of the first importance, and to afford a proof of Germany's lust for expansion at the expense of other nations. It is the same old story, modelled on a well-known pattern. This time we are told that the island of Chiloe consists of three Chilean gentlemen. The venture is financed by a Hamburg firm which has a branch establishment in Valparaiso. A German shipping house has also added the new company a steamer, which is intended to transport to the island the machinery and tools for felling and sawing the timber, a number of transportable houses for the workmen, and also twenty-three artisans who have signed a contract for two years. The steamer sails under the Chilean flag, the crew were signed on at the Chilean Consulate in Hamburg, and the German Government not only has absolutely nothing to do with the undertaking, but did not even know anything about it, until the report appeared in the columns of the public Press. Moreover, there is, of course, no question of leaving the whole island of Chiloe, which has an area of 8,570 sq. kilometers, but only of the private tenancy of a tract of some 247,000 acres of forest land. This is the whole story in its naked simplicity. A couple of German Chilean private contractors wish to carry out a little transaction in the timber line, a business which offers very good chances of profit in these days, because just now there happens to be a great demand for timber on the mainland of Chile. And surely no one can have anything to say against this legitimate activity of the spirit of enterprise.

STRENUOUS POLICEMAN.

TWENTY-FIVE ARRESTS IN TWO HOURS.

New York, September 11th. Policeman Thomas Kirk, who joined the Philadelphia Police Force two days ago, was discharged after two hours' street duty for being "too strenuous." He made twenty-five arrests, called out the reserve fire times, and filled the Sixth District police station with protesting people. "I'll show you what a real policeman can do," said Kirk, as he left the police station to go on duty for the first time. Ten minutes later the telephone rang the crew of the "Black Maria" jumped out, and came back with an apparently respectable and respectable woman who said she had been bargaining with a cab-driver to take her home. Kirk did not like it and arrested her. A little later the indignant engineer of the Lippincott office building arrived in custody. He had been smoking in his shirt sleeves at the back of the building. Kirk did not like that either, and arrested him. The next journey by the "Black Maria" was to fetch the negro porter of the Bingham Hotel, arrested by Kirk "for impudence," and an Irish billboy who interfered. That came two young men and two girls, arrested for "being too gay," said Kirk. Arrest followed arrest, terror reigned in Market Street, the principal thoroughfare of Philadelphia, and the police station was besieged by indignant citizens. Finally, within two hours of his going on duty, came Kirk to the police station, five men walking single file ahead of him, all under arrest. There there was a riot, and Kirk's career was ended.

JENKINSON AND JOYCE IN CHINA.

OR THE GOAT AND THE TIGER.

You must have heard the story, if to China you have been, Of Jenkinson, the Doctor, and Joyce, the Royal Marine; But for those of you who've never met that celebrated pair, I'll recount to you the history of that horrible affair.

Off Ancoy the ship was anchored; there was nothing much to do, And the Wardroom were complaining that they wanted something new. When a tiger was reported eating Chinamen ashore, Which to slay, both Joyce and Jenkinson, most solemnly they swore.

And so in search of tiger skins, this pair of idiots, who Had never set their eyes on one, except inside the Zoo, Sallied forth one early morning, fore the rising of the sun, Armed with many curious bottles, much ambition, and a gun.

After tramping many weary miles throughout the living day, Escorting by a Chinaman who professed to know the way, But was, like all his countrymen, a most deceitful knave, They arrived, towards the evening, at the opening of a cave.

As neither showed a great desire the cave to penetrate, John Chinaman suggested using something as a bait; A plan they both thought excellent, a very splendid ruse, So inquired what kind of animal he thought they'd better use.

"My have got number one sized goat," 'tis just the welly thing, "You wait here, My catbeg him, and plenty quick I bring." Soon with a gust our friend returned, a rope tied round its collar, And told them, "My belong poor man, can have for twenty dollar."

They beat him down to seventeen, to which he did agree, And tied the goat securely to the nearest bamboo tree. On which the wily Chinaman removed himself from hence, Before they found the value of the goat was fifty cents.

The beating of the goat alone disturbed the midnight air, While they both lay down and waited for the tiger to appear. When, suddenly awakened from a most refreshing sleep, Beheld two eyes that "glittered, making all their senses creep."

With these dreadful eyes upon them, they were paralysed with fright, And they both caught up their rifles and, black in the night, Firing, volley, after volley, till the dreadful creature fell. With a gurgle and a splutter, and a long-drawn final yell.

Whispered Joyce to his friend Jenkinson: "I think the brute is dead." Said Jenkinson: "Of course it is, I shot it through the head." So they crept towards the carcass, lying ridged in the ground, Full of fear and trepidation, just to see what could be found.

Just then the beautiful moon peeped out, lighting up the dark ravine, And allowed a beam of glorious light to shine upon the scene. Let out upon the dewy grass, six bullets the tiger's bait, poor little goat, lay absolutely dead.

A silence most oppressive was all that ruled at first, Till Joyce sat down and all the world most solemnly he cursed; And Jenkinson he softly swore, as only sailors can. Such language ne'er was heard before within the ken of man.

And then they both forgot themselves, and for a time went mad. The Doctor felt the dead goat's pulse, and said, "You're very bad." Friend Joyce, he sought diversion in the pocket of his coat, And found he'd left the whisky in that something-gone-something boat.

Then, fervently, and much ashamed, they hurriedly did push The few and shattered remnants down behind a neighbouring bush. Then, earnestly both praying never more to see a goat,

They set off in the darkness for their long-forgotten boat. Quoth Joyce: "We're lost—it matters not, I know the stars by heart; We'd best collect our guns and gear, and make an early start."

There's one up there—the Pole Star—'tis north, then there's north-east, And they plodded on in silence for three solid hours at least. If a sudden Doctor Jenkinson let out a fearful call, As they came upon an opening quite familiar to them both, For there, just on ahead of them, appeared the same old cave.

And just beside the mouth of it that sad and toll-tale grave. The effluence of Jenkinson was always somewhat great, And he said a lot of curious things I cannot well relate. Then the star they had been following shot right across the sky— The Doctor got a broken nose in blacking Joyce's eye.

Friend Joyce is now a captain, and a credit to the corps, And Jenkinson is living in a billet on the shore. If perchance one day you meet them, ashore or yet afloat, Take my tip, and do not mention a tiger or a goat—N. and M. Record.

THE CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Peking correspondent of the Times says:—Since his arrival in Peking Sir John Jordan has been busy paying official calls. On Wednesday he presented his credentials and had an audience of the Emperor, and yesterday he received a return call from Prince Ching, President of the Wai-wa-pa, whose personal acquaintance with the new Minister goes back many years. A pleasant feature of these visits has been the friendly recognition expressed by high officials of the services rendered by Sir John Jordan in Korea when he was entrusted with the protection of the Chinese interests from the outbreak of the Korean-Japanese war to the signing of the Korean-Japanese treaty on September 11th, 1899. This meant an immense increase in work and responsibility, for the Chinese numbered several thousands, and all were entitled to extra-territorial treatment. Whether China will remember this service in her official relations with our Legation time will show.

At present there is room for much improvement. The Wai-wa-pa delegates most of its duties to Tang Shao-yi, who, in addition to his directorship of the various railways, is entrusted with affairs relating to Manchuria, is busy reorganising along Chinese lines the Imperial Customs service and devising means for the separation of the postal services from its present connection with the Customs service, and is generally being employed to block all foreign enterprise, especially in railway matters. The result is that the Wai-wa-pa is even neglecting to answer communications from the foreign Legations. Last week the Minister of one of the most friendly Powers was compelled to send a formal complaint that more than 12 of his official communications had remained unanswered for weeks, some even for months. All the Legations complain of similar treatment.

The Japan Chronicle says:—One cannot help wondering what the Founder of the Christian religion would have said at the action of the curate of Meani Bridge Church, England, one Sunday last month. A girl was ordered out of the church because she was not wearing a hat. The service was being conducted by the curate, who saw that the girl's head was uncovered when he went into the pulpit to preach. He called a choir boy to him and sent him to the girl with the request that she would leave the church and not return until she was properly dressed. The girl at once got up and walked out, but she did not return. It has often seemed to male frequenters of English places of worship that a source of attraction for lady worshippers is the other ladies' hats, and it is no doubt quite "proper" to appear in church in the latest Bond Street or Parisian confection; but why it should be considered a disgrace for a lady to enter church without a hat is beyond the comprehension of the ordinary layman. It will be remembered that last year the curate of Cranbrook, Kent, closed his church as a protest against ladies' women worshippers, so it must be really a very serious offence. If it is wicked in the West for a lady to enter church without a hat surely it must be equally wicked in the East, so that the Christian Japanese ladies would seem to be placed in a somewhat ambiguous position.

BONNETS IN CHURCH.

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